BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" 3 " 3 00 | " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863. NO. 119.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all Advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day.....$1 00 | Two weeks.....$5 00
Two days.....1 50 | One month.....9 00
Three days.....2 00 | Two months.....15 00
Four days.....2 50 | Three months.....25 00
Five days.....3 00 | Six months.....40 00
One week.....3 50 | Twelve months.....60 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

THE DYING SOLDIER'S LAST REQUEST.

BY J. R. BARRICK, OF KENTUCKY.

Go tell my mother that I die,
A soldier true and brave,
And though no tear from her sad eye
Be shed above my grave,
Pale eve will weep soft dews above
The spot, as from a mother's love,
And birds for me will mourning sing,
While o'er my grave sweet flowers will spring.

Go tell my father that his son
No tarnish leaves his name,
For him in age to look upon
With sorrow or with shame;
That like a hero I have died,
Sustained by sense of truth and pride;
And though my life, my all I give,
'Twere better thus than else to live.

Go tell my sister that her smile
Makes bright my dying hour—
That like the sun to some lone isle,
To me its cheering power;
E'en now the past is mine again,
Its memories soothe each sense of pain,
As back far through the mists of years,
I see her in youth's smiles and tears.

Go tell the friends my boyhood knew,
The patriot's death is mine;
The sword I for my country drew,
I now to them resign.
'Twere sweet to live, yet I can die
And in the grave forgotten be,
To know I have my duty done,
And nobly life's last triumph won.

Go tell my comrades in the field,
I die a freeman's death,
Tell them to wield the battle shield
With lifeless lingering breath;
The banner that we bore on high,
Still bid it all their hosts defy,
For where the war-tide wide shall wave,
Is fit to be a soldier's grave.

Go tell that good man on whose word,
Each Sabbath day I hung,
My spirit, in this hour, is stirred
By his impassioned tongue;
Tell him the learning, wisdom, truth,
He taught me in my wayward youth,
Is still to me a blessed boon,
That will in full in yield me soon.

Go tell the loved one of my life,
Sweet Mary, kind and true,
The hope one day to call her "wife,"
The dearest I ever knew;
My last, fond thought on earth is given,
To her, my mother, and to Heaven,
My latest prayer and wish to be,
With her one in eternity.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY IN ITALY.—The *Christian World* of a late date, says: The town of Locarno is one of those pretty little half-Italian, half-Swiss towns which line the northwest shores of the Lego Maggiore. The church, with its dome towering over the other buildings, its colored marbles, and its quaint old frescoes by Luini, is the one sight of the little city.

Sunday, the 9th of January, there was present in the church a congregation composed, as is usually the case in this part of Europe, almost entirely of women. The men lounging about the piazza pointed to one another the enormous quantity of snow which had fallen during the last six days and nights in an almost unbroken column. Suddenly there was a dead heavy fall. 'Evidently," they said, "another distant avalanche," and then a scream and murmur of great horror which spread through the quiet street. All rushed to the spot, and found a scene horrible past all conception. The dome which covered the body of the church had never been cleared of the constantly falling snow, and the immense weight accumulated was too great for the strength of the worn-out building. The whole dome gave way and fell on the congregation then kneeling in prayer. In that position fifty-three female corpses were found, after the ruins had been cleared by the inhabitants. One, a bride of twenty years of age, named Bono, was alone extricated alive, and was carried to her home with "some hopes of recovery," but she had broken one arm and both legs. One old man alone perished among the fifty-three who fell victims in this awful ruin.

FROM MORGAN'S COMMAND.—The Breckinridge cavalry, a few days since, at Middleton, seven miles from Carthage, captured seventy-five men, three officers, and eighteen splendid wagons. The men were paroled, and the officers taken to McMinnville, where they were allowed the freedom of the town by Gen. Morgan, although he had just received the information of the capture in Kentucky, of his brother, Capt. Charlton H. Morgan, and his brutal confinement in irons by the order of the Federal officers.

Col. Basil Duke, (Gen Morgan's right hand man) who was so severely wounded in the expedition into Kentucky, has just returned from the South, and will immediately report for duty. All of which, we gather from "Se De Kay's" letter to the Chattanooga *Rebel*.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of the 24th says: The C. S. steamer Stono (formerly the U. S. gunboat Isaac Smith) steamed out to the blockading fleet yesterday, under a flag of truce, carrying Lieut. Geo. H. Bier, of the Chicora, the bearer of a communication from Gen. Beauregard to Com. Turner, commanding the blockading squadron. The Stono was boarded by a boat from the U. S. steamer Canandigua, and the communication was placed in the hands of Lieut. Cornwall, the commanding officer of the latter vessel.

Of the character and contents of the letter nothing definite is known. The rumor yesterday was that it contained a formal demand for the delivery of the Mercedita and Keystone State, the two vessels which surrendered to our iron-clads in the recent naval action.

EXCHANGE.—The portion of Col. Love's 62nd regiment North Carolina troops, who were captured and paroled by the renegade and tory Carter, at the late bridge burning on the E. T. & Va. Railroad, have been regularly exchanged. They are again ordered into service, and will be stationed as we understand at the Zollicoffer bridge. There was great rejoicing among them when they got the word of their being exchanged. They no doubt will yet do good work for the [illegible]

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
" Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	90c@$1
BEEF	3c
BEESWAX	80c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1@$1 25
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	80c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$3 50@4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	3@4c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m*

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMAN (NORTH CAROLINIANS) of the Confederate Army, both handsome and intelligent, desire to enter into a correspondence with a view to matrimony. Any young and intelligent ladies, with prepossessing appearances, will find it to their interest to address J. H. EATON and T. N. EDWARDS, Co. A, 14th N. C. Troops, Fredericksburg, Va.
March 26-1w*

WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN TO GO as SUBSTITUTES in an Infantry Company, for which I will pay Two Thousand Dollars each. Must be over 45 years of age. Apply at the PROGRESS, Raleigh, N. C. March 21-1w*

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO MEN, OVER 45, ARE WANTED AS SUBSTITUTES immediately. Apply at
March 26-4t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.
March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

PROPERTY AND SLAVE OWNERS IN DISTRICT No. 1, residing East of Fayetteville street, are hereby notified to attend the board of assessors at the Town Hall on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, to list their property for assessment.
M. B. ROYSTER, J. P.
THOS. JENKINS,
J. J. LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, March 24-5t

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT...7.30 A. M.

Eastern	"	"	7.30 "
Fayetteville	"	"	8.30 "
Western	"	"	11 "
Augusta	"	"	7.30 "
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at			12 M
Summerville opens Thursday at			5 P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at			11 A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at			11 "
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at			12 M
Northern mail closes daily at			9 A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at			9 "
Fayetteville mail closes daily at			9 P. M.
Western mail closes daily at			9 "
Augusta mail closes daily at			9 "
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at			2 "
Summerville closes Fridays at			8 A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at			9 P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at			1 "
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at			1 "

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 19-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford, County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series. A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

ATTENTION!—RECRUITS WANTED.

I AM NOW IN RALEIGH, AND WOULD BE GLAD to get a few recruits to fill up Company E, 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry. No one wanted unless he can furnish his horse, for which he will be allowed $12.00 per month, and forage. Arms and horse equipments will be furnished. I will be in the city until 1st April.

CAD. J. IREDELL,
March 16-tf Ap Lieut. Co. E. 1st N. C. Cavalry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRISS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.'

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VALUABLE IMPORTED DRUGS
AND
TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED
AT
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
3 0 lbs Copperas.
300 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shousong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flowers Sulphur.
28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages; 25 lbs Chlorate Potass, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.
Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.
March 17-3w

Standard, Biblical Recorder, Spirit of the Age and Register, copy.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863.
J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.
March 13-1m*

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE —— February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail fees, or the negro will be disposed of according to law.
W. S. YOUNG,
March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.
J. P. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

REWARDS.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, ON THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, on Monday night, the 23d instant, a Memorandum Book, containing two one hundred and three fifty dollar Confederate notes; about $530 in State Treasury notes, a certificate for a one thousand dollar 8 per cent. coupon bond, besides about $50 in State Bank bills, and a small sum in Confederate and other money—two $20 Confederate bills remembered. The book also contained a certificate relieving the subscriber from the command of Company E, 13th N. C. T., and a number of other memorandums and papers, among them a list of names and amounts of money which I was taking home to soldiers. A liberal and satisfactory reward will be paid any one who will leave the book and contents at the PROGRESS OFFICE or with D. WORTH, Company Shops, N C.
JOHN A. MURRAY, &
March 25-1w* Big Falls, Alamance county, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

TAKEN THROUGH MISTAKE FROM THE BAGgage office of Granger's Hotel, in Goldsboro one CARPET SACK containing besides other things several letters, one addressed to the Editor of the Progress; also a Requisition made by me upon the Q. M. at Kinston for one wagon and mules, signed by myself and General Daniels.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering it at this office or to
CAPT. D. W. EDWARDS, Kinston, N. C.
March 24-4t*

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown. Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.
Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them; or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. PENTRESS.
March 16-3m.] Raleigh, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. ANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 13-tf.

GEORGE BISHOP, HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 24-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
THO. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL living in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

I WILL VISIT RICHMOND VA., THE FIRST OF April and will establish an independent depot. North Carolinians will find a place to sleep and store their boxes. G. W. CHIPLEY.
Feb 9-tf

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, THREE OR four horse power. Apply to EDITOR PROGRESS. Feb 20-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BIBEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 16-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE MY HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Hillsboro' street and opposite the Capitol Square. The house contains 12 Rooms, with the best modern improvements—gas, water, hot and cold, through the entire apartments; including the Kitchen and Laundry and Bath Rooms, &c., of the best plumber's work and in excellent order.
March 26-1w* THOS. E. SKINNER.
Register, Standard and Journal copy one week.

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE FINE PIANO FOR SALE. APPLY TO
Dr. L. MILLER,
March 24-1w Kinston, N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

140 BALES OF COTTON IN ONE HALF MILE OF Raleigh for sale by J. M. HARRIS,
March 28-1w Raleigh, N. C.

VALUABLE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, will be sold at Public Auction, at the N C R R Hotel, at Company Shops, all the valuable FURNITURE belonging to the Hotel, consisting in part of Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Carpets, Mahogany and Marbletop Centre Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Folding Tables, Diningroom Walnut Portable Tables Wash Stands, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Bureaus, Side Boards and Sofas, Table Ware and Kitchen Furniture, Sheet Iron Bake Pans, and in fact everything belonging to a Hotel. Also, one good Family Carriage and Harness, one Shuck or Straw Cutting Machine, Cows and Calves, Hogs, &c., &c.
Terms Cash. B. UTLEY,
March 21-td ANN S. HILLIARD.

$50,000 NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM RAILROAD CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5th, 1863.

ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST, 1863, THE SUBSCRIber will receive proposals for the purchase of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (35,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the denominations of $500 and $1000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D., 1863. These bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention, amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($15,000) of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are, to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation.

Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session, by which the bonds advertised have the *double security* of the State of North Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own, and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the redemption of said bonds of the State.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina. KEMP P. BATTLE,
March 10-tlA President.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 14, 1863.

TO CORRECT AN ERROR INTO WHICH SOME have fallen from an inaccurate reading of my advertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of $50,000 State bonds, I call attention to the fact that these bonds are *not redeemable before maturity*. They are unconditional N. C. six per cent. coupon bonds, the interest of which the State promises to pay semi-annually, and the principal on the first day of January, 1883, and the obligation of this promise is not affected by or dependent on any contingency whatever.

A reference to the advertisement will show that besides the faith of North Carolina, part of these bonds (35,000) have the additional security of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and another portion, (viz. $15,000) of the City of Raleigh. Considering the high financial standing of these corporations, it is not going too far to say that no better opportunity for a safe investment has been or will be offered.
March 17-tlA KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
State Journal, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal copy twice a week till first of April.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,) *Proprietor.*
Jan. 16

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.,
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.
SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.
Jan 31

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 19-tf Raleigh.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$8 00
" "	Six months - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - -	2 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **To City Subscribers.**—All City Subscribers to the PROGRESS, who are in arrears, will not be served with the paper after the 1st of April, unless they renew by the payment of subscription by that time. The Carriers will have instructions on that day to drop all who have not paid in advance. This rule will be rigidly applied without respect to persons.

☞ **Boys Wanted.**—Two or three good WHITE BOYS can get pleasant and profitable employment by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

This being the day set apart for Thanksgiving, Fasting and Prayer, by President Davis, services will be held in the various Churches of the city:

Episcopal Church—Services and a sermon at 11 o'clock a. m. and services at the usual hour in the afternoon, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Mason.

Baptist Church—Services at 11 o'clock a. m., by the pastor, Rev. Thos. E. Skinner. Subject of discourse: "The Signs of the Times and the Corresponding Duties of the People."

Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 a. m., by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Atkinson.

Methodist Church—Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Long.

A day of fasting, humiliation and prayer! To-day the Churches of the Confederacy will be crowded with men, women and children, imploring Divine assistance to extricate them from the troubles that now hang over them. It is proper too that we should thus humble ourselves, and none will deny but that we are in a condition to render especial appeals to the Perfect Source of all power eminently necessary.

Nations as well as individuals who stray from the path of duty, forget God and refuse to walk in His ways will ever suffer the consequences of their wickedness and folly; and when a people persist in profligacy, extravagance, sinful indulgences and infidelity, they may expect the visitation of these national calamities. This country has been flooded with Bibles, religious books, and newspapers, teachers, preachers and moral reformers, and all the advantages of a refined civilization and an elevated christian piety have been ours, but how have we used the means so bountifully showered upon us? Have we been grateful for all these blessings? Have we rightfully employed the means so abundantly provided for us? Have we not boasted of many perfections we never possessed? Are we superior, or even equal to other nations professing to be civilized and christianized?

The fact is, the present horrible war has developed an amount of selfish bigotry and sanctimonious hypocrisy truly astonishing. Though the country is in the agonies of a mighty death-struggle, the majority of our people—we mean especially those out of the army—seem to have forgotten the cause of the country, and devoted themselves to the God of Mammon. Fasting and prayer! Yes, the sleek, well fed, well clothed speculator and contractor who have made their half million or more on the misfortunes of the country will go up to their usual place of worship this day and go through the mockery of prayer. Their victims, the wives and children of soldiers, in rags and without food, may remain at home in cold and hunger, but the princely extortioner, with a sanctimonious look and seductive smile that would deceive Satan himself, will appear in his cushioned pew and present himself a living lie to the admirers of his tinsel and gold. But a sanguine, honest, religious man says, these are exceptional cases; only one here and there. We answer, we think not. According to our observation those who refrain from speculation, extortion, deception and fraud, are the exceptions. The majority are making all they can on the misfortunes of the country, and though we humble ourselves and go through the mockery of prayer once a month while the war shall last, our final subjugation or overthrow is none the less sure unless we can smother the insatiable thirst for gain that has seized our people.

Go to the market place, to the merchants' exchange, on the railroads, anywhere, everywhere, and one out of every two men you meet, if not more, are engaged in speculating. How many men are there now in North Carolina who have wheat, flour and bacon that has been hoarded up since last October for higher prices and larger profits? We will venture to say that there are thousands, and yet these men will come up to the house of God this day and make a show of prayer and thanksgiving. For what have they to be thankful? Will they rejoice because the poor are starving through their villiany? Will they give thanks for what they have done for their country when they have done nothing but fleece and bleed the poor and suffering since the war commenced? We know there are hundreds who have provisions to sell who will not receive in payment for them the currency of the country. Will these too come up to-day and humble themselves before the Lord of Hosts and pray for the success of the cause? Will the prayers of such unblushing hypocrites be heard?

Many good, learned and pious men believe that the present war is sent upon the people of what was once the United States as a punishment for their licentiousness, immorality and infidelity, and that it cannot end until we are sufficiently humbled; that we can have no deliverance until we humble ourselves to the dust as a people, and in sackcloth and ashes repent of our sins. And if we believe the teachings of history and that other nations have fallen from prosperity, greatness and glory as a punishment for the wickedness of their people, we cannot be surprised at the woe and misery, desolation and ruin that now hangs as a funeral pall of this once favored land.

While we pray to-day then for strength to overcome the public enemy, the discomfiture of the foe and for victory to perch upon our banner, let us also invoke the God of Justice and Mercy to deliver us from the demon of speculation, extortion and robbery—that those whose greed for gain is eating out the very vitals of our young Republic, may see the errors of their ways and be brought to a sense of common honesty and common decency.

The proclamations and messages of President Davis have all breathed the spirit of christian meekness and deep humility, and if his appointments for days of fasting and prayer can be made the means of bringing our people to realize that there is a God that rules in Heaven and Earth, and that nations as well as individuals are accountable to Him for the manner in which they use the many good gifts that proceed from Him, we shall welcome them however often they come.

It is meet too that we should humble ourselves at this time, for we are not only in danger from the fury of the hosts of the enemy, but gaunt famine, thanks to the selfishness of dishonest speculators, with all its horrors, stares us in the face, and if the earth refuses to yield us an abundant crop the coming season many of our own people will not only starve as a consequence but the cause of the South will be hopelessly lost.

Of course the churches will be full to-day and some who go there will zealously, earnestly and honestly supplicate the Throne of Mercy for deliverance from the mischiefs and troubles that surround us; but we too know that the majority will come right out and wring the last possible cent they can from suffering women and children to increase their worldly store.

A Word to Publishers.

Cannot the publishers of this State have a meeting here or at some central point for the consideration of matters of great importance to themselves and to the public? We think the members of the press in Georgia have had a meeting recently at which uniform prices of subscription, advertising, &c., were arranged and agreed upon. The publishers of this State must agree upon some concert of action for their own protection or the people will soon be without newspapers. When we first commenced the publication of the *Progress* in Raleigh we paid tewty-five cents for paper, and fixed our prices for advertising and subscription upon the supposition that it would remain at that. But it soon went up to thirty, now to thirty-five, and we have received a notification from the mill that forty cents a pound will be demanded on and after Monday next. Nor will it stop there, for parties from other States are offering the manufacturers here fifty cents a pound, and of course, human nature being the same the world over—everybody wanting all they can get for what they have—will yield, and we shall have to pay fifty cents if not more. To the credit of the Neuse Manufacturing Company be it said, however, they now furnish us at less than is offered them for all they can turn out.

Our hands too have to have increased wages or they cannot live. We are now paying fifty cents per thousand *ems* and sixteen dollars a week, and those who labor for us can barely subsist, and if provisions continue to go up in price we must still increase wages or they must starve.

In view of all these things what are we to do? There is but one answer. Proprietors of newspapers must increase their prices to correspond with the increased price of publication, or suspend. In view of these facts therefore we suggest the propriety of a meeting of all the publishers of the State, at Raleigh or some other convenient place, at an early day, that some uniform rates may be agreed upon that will enable us all to weather the storm. We refrain from further suggestions at this time and leave the matter with the papers of the State, hoping if the suggestions thrown out meet the approbation of our brethren they will let us hear from them.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—What do our people do with all their rags? Is it known that at the present time the two companies running the paper mills near this place are paying 8 and 10 cents a pound for rags? Such we assure our country friends are facts and we appeal to them to bring in their rags. The best printing paper is made of rags and the want of them compels the paper makers to use cotton at the present extravagant prices. This fact makes the price of the paper much greater to us, and we necessarily have to make a corresponding increase in our own prices to enable us to pay it. Let those who have rags bring them in and get the money for them.

FROM BELOW.—All quiet below. We saw gentlemen up from Goldsboro' and Kinston yesterday and they tell us nothing has been heard of the enemy since the skirmish at Deep Gully, on Monday last, in which they were worsted. We have heard much concerning the movements of our own troops but withhold particulars for prudential reasons. We are satisfied, however, that Gen Hill means to keep the enemy in Eastern North Carolina closely under their gunboats.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of provisions and breadstuffs from that State for the purposes of speculation for thirty days. The bearer of a pair of aged ducks was refused permission to cross the Savannah river a few days ago at Hamburg to reach the Augusta market.

The talk about impressment has alarmed the holders of bacon, and we learn an unusual quantity is offering during the last few days, and that the price has fallen to 80 cents a pound. This shows that a little *pressure* is productive of good results.

SWEDISH ROYALTY.—Lincoln's first levee took place on the night of the 2nd. A Northern dispatch says: "There was an immense crowd long before the doors were opened, and hundreds were compelled to stand in the carriage way, between long files of soldiers, who, singular to say, supplanted the police, and preserved order with the bayonet." Long live Abraham I.

The Nashville *Union* contradicts the statement that Prentice has gone to Europe. He only accompanied his widowed daughter-in-law, who is from Germany, as far as New York on he return to Europe.

CONSCRIPTING FOREIGNERS.

In view of the present crisis in our affairs—the great armies which have been brought into the field by the enemy, and the immense force which will be organized under the late act of the Yankee Congress—the question arises as to the necessity of augmenting the numerical strength of our armies in the field. We have been compelled in every battle fought since the fall of Sumter, to meet the enemy with forces vastly inferior in numbers, and this disparity frequently ranging from three and four to one. The best troops must finally succumb to this overwhelming superiority in numbers; and even when they do not yield on the battle field, they will finally give way before the combined effects of hardships and physical exhaustion. It was well remarked during the Mexican war, that we sent an army of five thousand under General Taylor to do the work of thirty thousand, and expected the army of ten thousand under Gen. Scott to subdue a nation numbering ten millions of inhabitants. The consequence of this unwise conduct was that, physically considered, our troops broke down under the hardships to which they were exposed. They did, indeed, whip the Mexicans, but it is notorious that the officers and privates of the United States army, returned home with constitutions impaired, and their health, in a great majority of instances, ruined forever. The lessons we learnt in that war should aid us in the present crisis.

We need more men to fill up the ranks of our depleted regiments. Our armies must be recruited, and their ranks replenished. But how shall we accomplish this important measure? Shall we enlarge the scope of the conscription act, so as to comprehend every citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, or between the ages of eighteen and fifty? It has been demonstrated that as many men have been drawn from the pursuits of agriculture as prudence would warrant, for the Senate has, by its recent act, enlarged the number of exempts. Now in view of this state of things, and of the actual necessity of augmenting our armies, the question arises as to the propriety of conscripting the foreigners in the South. These men reside among us, and draw their sustenance from our country, but do not contribute to its defence in any manner, shape or form. On the contrary they have pursued their usual avocations, from the beginning of the war, and have actually filled up the vacancies in trade occasioned by withdrawals from various pursuits by persons who have joined the army.

Nor is this all. They are fast getting the trade into their own hands, and regulating the prices of the commodities necessary to our support, particularly in the towns. They constitute a very large portion of the population in all our towns. The Mobile *Tribune* has recently published a list of hundreds in that city who have claimed foreign protection. The publishing of a similar list in Montgomery would reveal the fact that we have hundreds here who have not only claimed foreign protection, but who are grinding our people between the upper and nether mill stone, and who laugh at our troubles in this war for independence, defying our government to conscript them.

The time has come for action on this subject. The foreigners residing in the Confederate States must be conscripted, and if they dare to resist, then they must take the consequences. It is the solemn duty of Congress to legislate on this subject. That body must define the *status* of persons who come from abroad, live here, and transact business here, but who acknowledge no allegiance to our government. This farce of allowing foreigners to reside here without taking the oath of allegiance, which was adopted for the encouragement of immigration, has been played too long, and too much to the injury of our country. The times require stern measures. Every foreigner in the Confederacy should at once be subjected to the same penalties that are meeted to the native citizen.

But it is said that these persons would demoralize our army—that they would not fight, and that they would desert. Very well. Let us try the experiment. We have yet to learn that the foreigners who have been employed as clerks in our Quartermaster and Commissary departments have run away from their salaries. But if these men do desert, then we shall have rid our country of a disaffected population; whose presence among us is a scandal, and a shame, and who—in view of the existing war—are so many drones in our Hive. We hope that Congress will legislate upon the subject.—*Montgomery Mail.*

THE POPE AT HOME.—A resident at Rome furnishes the following information relative to the domestic habits of the Pope. His Holiness rises about 6. At 7 he says mass in a room adjoining his bedroom. Almost all the cardinals and the Roman bishops follow the same custom. When a prelate at Rome hires a furnished apartment, he brings with him a portable altar and says mass at home; and it does not unfrequently happen that a foreigner who hires an apartment which has been previously occupied by a prelate, finds some of the remnants of those altars. The Pope is served by a comeriere, and by a prelate, priest, or deacon. There are at the Vatican ten secret camerieri, more or less, closely attached to the Pope, according to their age. At the head of them are Mgrs. Stella, De Merode, Talbot, and Ricci, who are always near his Holiness. They keep him company, amuse him, and make him laugh, which is not very difficult, for in private life Pius IX is smiling and happy. At 8 o'clock his Holiness takes his coffee and some trifling refreshment; Mgr. Stella alone is present at that meal, as he opens the letters which have arrived and reads them to the Pope.

At nine, when the repast is over and the letters read, Cardinal Antonelli makes his appearance from the floor above. He is always gentle and mild—"Holy Father" here; "Happy Father" there; he praises the genius of the Pope, his knowledge of affairs, &c. That is the way in which the Cardinal always addresses the Pius IX. Cardinal Antonelli consults him on everything, and is his most humble servant. This political conversation and business of the Sovereign Pontiff with the Minister lasts for an hour or two. About half-past ten or eleven the audiences commence. The Pope, dressed in white, is seated in a large arm-chair, with a table before him. He says two or three words to all the persons who are presented to him, in the language which they speak—French, Italian, or Spanish; but if English or German be spoken, an interpreter becomes necessary. Sometimes during the audiences he signs applications for indulgences which have been made to him in writing. The Pope willingly signs those applications, writing at the bottom of them, "*Fiat Pio Nono.*" At two o'clock the pontifical dinner takes place. From three to four the Pope takes his siesta, as every one does at Rome. If you call at the house of a cardinal at that hour, the answer invariably is, "His eminence is reposing." The Pope does neither more nor less than others. At five his Holiness takes a drive in a carriage, escorted by guards, camerieri, and monsignori. At seven the Pope sups, and afterwards plays a game at billiards. At ten all the lights at the Vatican are extinguished."

IMPRESSMENTS.—The Senate yesterday passed, as the House had done the day before, the Impressment bill as reported by the Committee of Conference. The bill guarantees just compensation to the producer, whenever his property shall be taken for public use. This is all that any should claim. It now only remains for the agricultural class to set to work with might and main to produce the largest possible amount of the necessaries of life. With ample stores of provisions, our cause is safe. The matter is one of peculiar interest to Virginia, for, unless an army sufficient to resist the hosts of the enemy can be subsisted on her soil, the State must be abandoned. Self-interest, patriotism and humanity, therefore, appeal, trumpet-tongued, to our people to work like beavers for the largest crops of provisions ever produced.—*Richmond Whig, 25th.*

CONTEMPTIBLE IMPUDENCE.

A Tennesseean who has been fighting with the North ever since the war broke out has deserted, come over and is now at Richmond begging a commission in the Confederate army; and it will be strange if he does not get it. The *Whig* says of this fellow:

A young man of the name of Van Cleve, formerly a resident of Knoxville, Tennessee, has made his way to this city, as we are told, from the North, within the last two weeks. We understand from gentleman who conversed with the young man, that after leaving Tennessee, which he did at the beginning of the revolution, he went North and organized a company of mounted men, and was selected as the body guard of the infamous Gen. Negley, by which means he was present at the battle of Fishing Creek, and boasts of being in 20 feet of Zollicoffer when he fell. He subsequently resigned his office as Captain of Negley's body guard, and was made a Major in the — Regiment of Pa. Volunteers, and as such was in the various fights around Murfreesboro.

He speaks patronizingly of the courage of our men in the different battles he has been in, but insists that we were badly whipped at Fishing Creek. He represents his efforts to get into the South as being beset with difficulties sufficient to have discouraged a less determined man. But he had become disgusted with Lincoln's war for the nigger, and resigned, and now comes to offer his valuable services to the Confederate States, and even has the impudence to expect Confederate Congressmen to assist him.

He gives Rosecrans' army as numbering, three weeks since, 35,000—*greatly demoralized* of course. He represents the peace party as being very strong in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He also professes to have read, and no mistake, in the recent Federal conscription act, a clause releasing all soldiers now in the Federal service from conscription for one year from the expiration of their enlistment. He says his uncle, Gen. Van Cleve, who was wounded in the Murfreesboro' fight, is aware of his exodus South, and that he will also join us as soon as he can have his resignation accepted.

THE MASK REMOVED.

Observant and reflecting statesmen of the South have foreseen, for twenty years what were the designs of those who have steadily risen to power, until now they represent and control the North. The time has come when the Southern people can no longer bluik disagreeable truths, or deceive themselves by hoping against broad facts which may neither be interpreted away nor hid. The fixed purpose of the North to carry out its views of interest and of philanthropy as soon as it should get the power, although visible to many, has been unseen by a large number from constant denials of any intention to interfere with the institutions of the States. The South was long kept quiet, though restive. Kentucky was beguiled by such deceitful twaddle recently until her people have passed under the heel of the hostile invader. Sherman proclaimed in South Carolina the kindly good faith of his Government. Fremont was sacrificed in the West, in '61, for being premature in indicating the real policy. But Kentucky and Missouri, and the greater part of Tennessee, besides Maryland and a large portion of Virginia, are overrun, and partial sucess, with failure in the scheme of subjugation, has emboldened the Northern President and Congress to tell the Southern people what they mean. In fact, deeming their progress towards conquering the South sufficient, they now feel strong enough to notify us of the expected finale of their war. Failing to accomplish their purpose otherwise, they propose to do their worst. It is well. It is perfectly well. Equivocation is at an end. We trust that all will fully understand their position, and make up their minds accordingly. The purpose is to root us out, and destroy us as a people from the face of our country. To rich and poor, young and old, men and women, death would be far preferable to the destiny of degradation and amalgamation which would await us here under Northern auspices. The broad alternative is presented of conquering a peace from our foes, or of becoming the most abject and miserably conditioned of the Caucassian race. This action of the United States Government can only nerve us to victory.—*Ch. Mercury.*

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Tuesday, March 10, was the day appointed for the marriage of the Prince of Wales. In anticipation of this event, all England has been stirred for weeks—every city, town and hamlet getting itself in holiday trim for the joyful occasion. From the many items of interest which crowd the columns of the leading journals, we clip the following. The London News says:

The bouquet-holder, in which the bouquet will be presented to the Princess Alexandra, on her landing in England, by the lady of the Mayor of Gravesend, in form will resemble a cornucopia, and is so arranged that by touching a spring ingeniously contrived it may be rested in an upright position. The ornamentation will consist of the arms of England and Denmark, surmounted by the Prince of Wales feathers, issuing from a gold crown set with sapphires. On the reverse will be represented the motto of the corporation of Gravesend. The gold work of the cornucopia will be encircled with pink, coral and pearls, being the national colors of Denmark.

A Manchester paper says:

The Princess Alexandra is to be received in the city by a levy of blooming belles, the brightest, graceful-est, and most fascinating of the beauties of the city; and the mode of the reception, and all the petty details belonging to it, will be immediately arranged under the auspices of a committee of ladies.

The Liverpool Town Council have adopted a resolution to place £2,500 at the disposal of the Mayor, for the provision of the outdoor amusements on the day and evening. The fetes will include displays of fireworks in three parts of the town, musical performances at the Park, organ performances at St. George's Hall, and a treat to all the school children of the town. There will be no illumination of the public buildings, but it is expected that the various tradesmen, &c., will illuminate their premises. The Mayor will give a grand ball and banquet, for which one thousand invitations have been already issued. A number of the ladies of the town have united to present a souvenir to the Princess Alexandra. The corporation intend to grant a holiday to their servants in all departments.

Similar festivities would mark the day in all the principal towns of England. The Princess will be escorted through the different countries by the representatives of Great Britain from their respective capitals. A Copenhagen correspondent of the Boston Post thus alludes to the Princess:

Princess Alexandria is a most accomplished young lady, and one of the fairest daughters of our little Denmark; her education has been of the highest order; she speaks fluently six living languages, and is quite an artist in oil painting, as well as an excellent performer on the piano and harp. But better than all these things are the noble qualities of her heart and mind, her benevolence to the poor, her unostentatious manners, and her sympathy with all that is Danish.

Deserters from Grant's army are, continually, making their appearance on our streets. Some 70 or 80 have, we understand, reported to Col. Lea, the Commandant of this post, within the last week, and have sent on to Knoxville, to be sent thence to old Abe's dominions via Cumberland Gap. We learn that these men had already reported at Jackson, Miss., and were given transportation to Okalona, and came thence through the country. They represent that 5,000 have deserted from Grant's army and that it is in a most demoralized condition.—*Huntsville Confederate, March 19th.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From the South-West.

MOBILE, March 25.—A correspondent of the *Advertiser and Register*, writing from Vicksburg, on the 23d says: On Saturday morning Col. Ferguson, commanding the batteries at the junction of Deep Creek with the Sunflower or River, thirty miles above its junction with the Yazoo, repulsed the enemy destroying, it is said, three gunboats and driving the others back. Col. Ferguson had sufficient strength to hold the enemy in check, and recommended reinforcements be sent in rear of the enemy to cut off their retreat. This movement on the part of the enemy was to flank our batteries at Hayne's Bluff on the Yazoo.

MOBILE, March 25.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* dated Panola 22d, says: Memphis *Argus* of the 19th received. Several brigades had passed Memphis going South. Cincinnati papers of the 15th expresses firm opinion that the Unionists of Central and Southern Kentucky are selling up their business preparatory to abandoning their homes; also says Kentucky secessionists assume formidable proportions. Within thirty days the revolution will begin. Troops were passing through Cincinnati, but not into Kentucky. Ransom's ten thousand cavalry will be too late. Stanton has ordered all private arms in Cincinnati to be secured.

Evacuation of Pensacola--More Yankee Gunboats Sunk at Vicksburg.

MOBILE, 25th.—Official intelligence received of the evacuation of Pensacola by the enemy. They now occupy our navy yard, forts Barrancas and Hyacinth, the garrison of the town and all others that could be spared has been sent to Gen. Banks.

VICKSBURG, 25th.—Two of the enemy's boats attempted to pass down the river this morning. Our batteries opened upon them with effect. One was sunk opposite our batteries and the other badly riddled and now lies opposite the canal batteries. It is expected she will be sunk. She was set on fire but appeared to be extinguished. Our batteries behaved splendidly. Almost every shot took effect.

Georgia Legislature--Gov. Brown's Message.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Mar 25.—General Assembly organized to-day and Gov. Brown sent in his message. Recommended restricting planting cotton to quarter of an acre of land under heavy penalty. Argues the necessity of this course on account of the present possible scarcity of provisions. Recommends restrictions against the distillation of spirits, to prevent the use of potatoes, peas, dried peaches and vigilence to punish offenders. Opposes the endorsement of the bonds of the Confederate States by Georgia, as calculated to impair confidence of capitalists at home and abroad and injure the credit of the State and do the Confederacy no good. Recommends that Congress be requested to levy a tax to pay the interest on the whole debt and create a sinking fund to extinguish the debt gradually. Urges a cordial support of the Confederate Government and administration.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Mar. 24.

Nothing of importance done in Senate to-day in open session. Adjourned until Monday. In House the bill establishing Nitre Bureau passed; also Senate bill amending the sequestration act. House receded from amendment to Senate resolution recommending agriculture to raise large provision crops. Adjourned until Sunday.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—We have authentic news that the enemy's fleet at Port Royal has been increased to one hundred and fifty vessels, about thirty-five transports having been added in the last two days. The French war steamer *Giondolet* left her to day.

MUTINEERS SHOT.—Three of the Fort Jackson mutineers were shot at Vicksburg a few days since. The *Whig*, of that city, in speaking of the affair says:

Their names were Serg't. W. H. Brown, company D, 1st Regiment Louisiana heavy artillery, and Dennis Kean and Thos. Graham, of company B, same regiment. These men mutinied at Fort Jackson on the nigt of the 27th of April last, and went over to the enemy's vessels, giving them of course information as to our strength, condition, etc. At the fight at Bayoudes Allemance, sometime afterwards they were taken prisoners, and brought here to be exchanged, as members of a Vermont regiment. They were immediately recognized by the regiment to which they originally belonged, and lodged in jail. Their fate though hard, was nevertheless just, and we trust that it will have a salutary effect through our army here.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF VIRGINIA.—The *Enquirer* of the 25th says: There is no sign of the Legislature endeavoring, pursuant to the suggestions made in various quarters, to prevent, by the nomination of candidates, an undignified scramble for the high office of Governor of Virginia. There are now, among the many candidates put forward, at least three who are understood, will certainly run; these three gentlemen are Col. Munford, Mr. Flournoy, and Col. Wm. Smith. We have also learned on good authority that a strong movement is on foot amongst the friends of Brig. Gen. Jas. L. Kemper, to place the claims of that distinguished officer prominently before the people.

The Mayor of Mobile has given notice that gaming must be stopped in that city, and has instructed each and every one of his officers to arrest any and every one caught keeping a gambling saloon and every individual caught gambling in the city limits, and bring them before him.

PLANT PROVISIONS.—The Governor of Alabama has issued a "circular letter to the planters" of that State. It is a stirring appeal to them to plant provision crops, and no cotton to the utmost extent.

Governor Milton of Florida, has issued a proclamation of similar import.

Wm. B. Howell, father of President Davis, died in Montgomery a few days since.

Gen. G. W. Smith was in Charleston on the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE OLD BAPTIST CHURCH Grove, in the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday 30th instant,

TWENTY-FIVE HORSES AND MULES,

which were purchased for Cavalry service and have been condemned as too light, but have never been used in service. A good chance is thus offered to all for horses on reasonable terms.

By order of Maj. W. W. Peach, Q. M.
March 27-4t* JAS. M. TOWLES, A.

LOST.

IN KINSTON, AT OR NEAR W. A. COLEMAN'S Drug Store, on the 23d instant, a small LEATHER PURSE, containing Fifty-One Dollars, all of which Confederate money, except six dollars in N. C. Treasury notes, one thirty-five dollar note payable to the bearer; also some little accounts of which I do not recollect the amount. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid any one who will deliver the same or leave it at the Druggist, W. A. COLEMAN.

WM. H. ELLIS,
March 27-1w* Corporal Co. K, 53d Reg't N. T.

☞ **A CONSIGNMENT OF**

SUGAR IN SMALL PACKAGES,

FOR FAMILIES, JUST RECEIVED.

Will be sold at lowest market rates. Call at
March 24 4t* E. I. HARDING